Assessment of SGRY

733. SHRI MAN MOHAN SAMAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the potential of "Sampooma Gramin RozgarYojana" (SGRY) launched on 25th September, 2001 in generating employment in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government visualises any basic differences between the "food for work programme" and "Sampooma Gramin RozgarYojana"; and

(d) if so, the details therof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the SGRY, it has been estimated to provide additional 100 crores of mandays every year to the rural poor.

(c) and (d)The SGRY is distinct from the Food For Work Prgramme (FFWP). The SGRY is the single wage employment programme of the Ministry of Rural Development being implemented in all the rural Districts of the country, while the FFWP is a relief programme being implemented in notified calamity affected districts of 11 States upto 31 st March, 2002. Under both these Schemes, wages are paid partly in cash and partly in foodgrains and any person desirous of manual work can opt for wage employment. The kind component of wages under the SGRY is minimum 5 Kg. of foodgrains per manday, whereas under the FFWP, it is upto 5 Kg. of foodgrains per manday. The SGRY provides for both the components, cash as well as foodgrains. Under the FFWP only foodgrains are provided and cash component has to come from any Central or State Scheme in which foodgrains are utilised. Payment for the lifted foodgrains to the FCI is made by the Ministry of Rurual Development will be at the economic cost whereas the FFWP it is at the BPL rate.

Achievements under various poverty alleviation programmes

734. SHRI SURESH PACHOUR1: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial and physcial targets set under various poverty alleviation programmes in rural areas during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) how far these targets have been achieved;

(c) whether some of the State Governments failed to finance these programme due to financial crunch resulting in failure to achieve physcial targets; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to improve the situation during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b)The financial and physical performance under the existing proverty alleviation programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development during the Ninth Five Year Plan period, are given in the Statement. (See below).

(c) and (d) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been impressed upon to ensure effective and quicker implementation of the programmes, as also full utlisation of the available funds. Review meetings at the level of Chief Ministers are also held by the Union Minister of Rural Development. Further, the Ministry, *inter alia,* have introduced a four pronged strategy comprising creation of awareness, transparency, people's partnership and accountability (social audit) through Gram Sabhas. These measures are expected to result in effective implementation of the programmes and better utilisation of funds thereby achieving the physical targets.

Poverty alleviation programmes in Rajasthan

735. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated any programme for poverty alleviation in the state of Rajasthan during the last two years;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the number of poor benefited from these programmes, the programme wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development have been implementing major proverty alleviation programmes, namely, the Swamjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) in all the States including Rajasthan for the benefit of the families living below poverty